The Washington Times.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1991.

-				
	V 800			
		***	11.7	STAC

PESSSYLVANIA AVENUE	
Subscription by Mail-One Year Youxus, Lyanes, and Science	4.00
LYBING AND SUNDAY	4,00
SEXUAY OS. Y. Monthly by Carrier:	a service

MORNING, EVENING ASDISUNDAY FORM MORNING AND STRUCK. Thirty-free cents LVLMING AND SUNDAY. Thirty-free cents THE TIMES COMPANY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

consisting of the Tomos for the week

United States Navy, Rear Assurant tings victory over the spanish Admiral by the Ametican propin today teaches the one of sixty-two years, and under the law goes upon the rethred list.

Admiral Schiev's record as long, hon orable, and full of worthy and some times great deeds. He began his service us a codet at Annapolis in 1854. In 1860, just after graduation, he went as a midshipman on the Niagara, which vessel carried home the first Japanese Erobasses to this country. Returning in 1861, he was called upon at the outbreak of the civil war to choose shies. He elected to stand by his flag and uniunder Captain McKean, the young officer was given command of a prize crew and of the steamer General Parkhol. or two the intimation has been thrown to form any definite opinion on the subexplored by his ship. In performing out that Japan would jump at an aidthis duty be earned and received the praise of his superiors.

Soon afterward Midshipman Schley was promoted to the rank of master, and assigned to the frighte Potentic as navigating officer. Cruising with his ship in the Gulf, it was his good fortune to command her cutters in the work of rescuing the crew of a versel of the squadron which had been en trapped into an ambuscade of concealed shore batteries. Two men were shot down by his side. In the summer of 1862 Schley gained his lieutenancy and became executive officer of the gunboat Winona, on the Mississippi. He participated in the actions of Farragut and Porter in opening the river, and was no tive in the fight which ended disastrougly to the Winosa at Port Hudson. After that he was transferred to the Monongaheia, and then to the Richmond, each of which was engaged nearly all the time of his service with IL At the siege of Port Hudson he was conspicuous in charge of two heavy guns which he took from the Richmond and emplaced on the siege line, acquitting himself handsomely. In 1863 he was ordered to the Wateree as executive officer, and went in her to the South Paelfic. A revolt having broken out among the coolies on the Chincha Islands, the Wateree undertook to supsted and order restored. Again, at La Union, San Salvador, where a revclution had broken out, he communded a landing party for the protection of great European Power.

American interests. turning from the South Pacific Schley, who had reached the grade of Houteannt commander, was detached as assistant to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy. His next sea duty was with the steamer Benicia. of the Asiatic Squadron, It was ganized the landing expedition for the reduction of the Korean forts on the Ping Yang River, and acted as its adjutant, his captain, Commander thow Admiral) Kimberly, being in chief command. Schley was the second man or the parapet of the Korean works; the first, Licutement Hugh McKee, com manding the right company, falling mortally wounded in his arms. For his skill in preparing the expedition for its difficult work, Admiral Kimberly complimented Lieutenant Commander Schley, and recommended him to the notice of the Navy Department, After leaving the Renicia he was again assigned to Annapolis, this time as head of the department of languages. In 1875 he had risen to the rank of commauder, and was given command of the steamer Essex, and did arduous work on the African coast, surveying boundaries and making deep sea soundings between the continent and St. Helena. Next he served as a lighthouse inspector, and later as assistant in the Bureau of Equipment. While in the latter position, he was selected to command the Greely Relief Expedition. He planned its equipment and all details of its organization, sailed and providentially was able to rescue Lieutenant Greely and six of his men. On return ing he was given a reception by the North Atlantic Squadron, assembled a Portsmouth. He was officially thanked by the Navy Department. He received a gold chronometer from the Maryland Legislature, and the Humane Society medal. The President of the United States ordered him to New York, me him, and with many compliments tified him of his nomination to be Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, the office carrying with it the temporary rank of commodore. At the termination of this four years' billet, in 1889, Captain Schley took command of the then new cruiser Baltimore. While he held this post the riot occurred at Valparaiso, in which two of his men were killed and fifteen wounded by a Chilean mob With great discretion Captain Schley avoided a conflict with the Chilean Gov ernment, and was complimented for his self-control by his Government and the American people. From 1892 to 1898, when he attained the lineal rank of commodore, he filled several staff nositions with eminent credit, and for a time was in command of the flagship New York, of the North Atlantic

Then came the Spanish war. It were Schley's services in that connection, They are familiar to every man off Santiago Harbor, which resulted in sels, and it is morally certain that our a complete victory, the surrender of national ensign would be holsted upon Admiral Cervera and his officers and every one of them. Possibly there might ed. The war is progressing quite actively

We give sure that Admiral Schley, who now retires to enjoy a well-earied rest from the storms and battles of a life time, does so with a feeling of deep gratitude to his feilow-countrymen, who, with a degree of unanimity seldom displayed in relation to the personality or achievements of any fiving man, have testified and still testify their considence in and admiration of the Victor of Santiago. And we hope that the admiral has enough of gratitude in his composition to devote a residuant to the man displayed in relation to the personality in time of war. But so far as that end for themselves what they are:

today, in the calmon of this country this country the ample answer may be in all parts of France with the instrucand of Europe, as the foremost man of made that they will be built here if our his generation in the American Navy, shipbuilders be given a free hand. Admiral Devey alone excepted. That ought to be glory enough for anyone.

Marquis Ito's Visit.

mission the purpose of which is to bring about an alliance between the in this country of the "London Chron-United States, Great Britain, and Japan | fele," who has cabled his journal that against Russia, may very properly be "Englishmen will be startled to learn received with a great deal of allowance, that we [the English] have abandoned. This eminent Japanese statesman is our rights under the Clayton-Bulwer considered by many to be the greatest. Treaty, and surrendered every disman in the Orient. This view of him puted point without any compensation. resis largely upon the extent to which One would think that the construche has implied Western locas, and the tion of the canal itself would be rather comprehensive grasp which as has ac- ample compensation to Great Britain quired of European and American poli- for permitting us to dig and pay for it. form. Still serving on the Niagara ties, These circumstances tend to dis- and that possibly may be the view credit the report.

> ance of the character indicated, and the proposed convention. to one. But Marquis Ito undoubtedly is unobjectionable, and will be ratified

press it, and landed a party under Lieuof any other nation, and there is no
tenant Schley for that purpose. After earthly reason why we should deliber stolen from us in Alaska and abandon a severe fight the coolles were sup- ately undertake to help other countries recent designs upon other areas within

merchant marine, the "Chicago Chronbounties, there is but little probability of much success attending it; in fact, that it was tried for many years with extremely meagre results. The reason, as shown by our Chicago contemporary, is an obvious one. The game of discriminating duties is one that all nations can the game. For example, if the United States imports a thousand million dollars' worth of merchandise, and Great regard to the objectionable passages. Britain twice as much, it is self-evident that with a system of discriminating duties adopted by both countries, British shipping would be far more largely benefited than ours would be. It is not to be supposed for a moment that we ould adopt such a policy without promptly encountering retaliatory measures at the hands of other counries. Senator Spooner's suggestion involves the same old erroneous idea that we can take measures to build up our industries at the expense of other countries, and they make no effort to protect

themselves. Quite recently The Times referred to the transfer of the City of New York and the City of Paris from a British to an American navigation company, as a result of which these two fine foreignbuilt steamers have been flying the Stars and Stripes ever since. The reference was made for the purpose of showing how easy it would be to build up a merchant marine if the work were ndertaken in the right way. We might have gone further, as the 'Chronicle now does, and mentioned the circum stance that whole fleets of British steamers, aggregating in value from sixty to eighty million dollars, have lately been purchased with American capital, very greatly to the concern of our British cousins. If those ships can be run at a profit under the British flag. it is clear that the profit would be in no wise diminished by substituting the American flag, if it could be done. But needless to recite the story of Admiral | right here is the rub. Under our absurd navigation laws it cannot be done save by special Act of Congress. Let that woman, and child in the country. His body pass a law authorizing the grantsplendid battle with the Spanish ships ing of American registry to those ves-

men, and the destruction of Spain's re- be a little delay about it. The owners maining sea power, will live in history | might hold off in order to emphasize the while the nation shall live of be remembered. In return for his magnificent be settled once for all that no such Yache," vice and his country he has been re- American flag would go up on every

fore a Court of Enquiry of his own ask- can industry except upon the basis of should be huried between that and 200 ing. The result is already evident to special bountles. The idea has become

composition to devote a residuum to the war the New York and the Parts, built enemies who in trying to undo have in Great Britain, were quite as serviceoccurded most brilliastly in confirm able ships as their companion vessels, ing popular belief in him, and in show | the St. Louis and the St. Paul, which were built by the Cramps. To the plea-Admiral Schley undoubt diy stands that it is desirable to build the ships in

The New Canal Treaty.

Reports of the supposed terms of the new canal treaty between the United the verses; The report that Marquis Ito is on a States and Great Britain have caused considerable grief to the correspondent taken by the British Government. We At different times within the last year | hope it is, though we shall not venture

that Great Britain would not be averse. If the treaty is really as reported, it understands that in the present temper by the Senate without the least doubt. of the American people there is not the 1t is said that it abrogates the Claytonslightest probability of the United Bulwer Treaty. If so, that is a sensible States entering into such a combina- concersion on the part of Lord Salistion, or, for that matter, any other. In bury, who must have long felt a sense this respect there has as yet been no of embarrassment in affecting to stand departure from our traditional policy upon an agreement which was violated of "friendly relations with all foreign and vacated by his Government as ear-Governments and entangling alliances by as 1862, if it ever had any binding with none." The time may come when force at all. The popular understand-an exception will be made to this rule. ing is that the proposed convention pro-

We came perfously near doing that on the strength of semi-official role of the trength of semi-official role of the trength of semi-official role of the trength of semi-official role of the strength of semi-official role of the trength of semi-official role of the trength of semi-official role of our own interests without the help of any other nation, and there is no earthly reason why we should deliberately undertake to help other countries out of their troubles, present or prospective. Least of all have we anything to gain by courting the enmitty of any great European-Power.

It is fair to suppose that the Marquis It is not unlikely that he would be greatly pleased to see such an alliance we can hardly believe that it is his mission to form one. Probably to much importance has been attached to some casual expressions he has dropped. If he really had such an object in view, he would searcely be taking the public into his confidence until he had assumed himself of how the American Government felt about it.

Referring to Senator Spooner's recommendation of discriminating duties in favor of goods carried in American bot-records and the both records are the bids of the public into his confidence until he had assumed himself of how the American Government felt about it.

We came proflected on the mother date of the other Hay-Paumeefote they be taked the other that it is in the had head of a friend, borrowed a sledge hammer from the indent by some efforts now being made by certain superserviceable friends of Admiral Sampson to Show being made by certain superserviceable friends of Admiral Sampson to Show which would make a provide the mother of the superservice and the friends of Admiral Sampson to Show what he would have a call friends in the first class. A person cannot go to the mother of the superservice and the provided of the continuent of the continu favor of goods carried in American bot- question. Admiral Sampson read the toms as a means of building up our proofs sent to him for his approval until he reached the obnoxious part of the icle" points out that while the method text, when his anger knew no particumay be less objectionable than direct | lar bounds, and he declared that he would have nothing whatever to do with such a publication.

The fault of the friends lies in their not showing something more. They do not round out their narrative properly. As they leave it there seems to be also left a reasonable inference that the adplay at, and the one which imports the miral was sufficiently in control of his most goods has a clear advantage in anger to allow his secretary to complete the editing, and forward the slips to Maclay without protest or comment in

It may be justly said that, if Admiral Sampson is the sufferer from mental decay that his admirers have begun to represent him since his summons to the witness stand in the Court of Enquiry has appeared to be imminent, it would Mr. be ungracious to attack him personally in any way while that deficiency should last. In this article we have no intention of saying one word against the alleged invalid. It is his friends who need talking to. Perhaps they think they are serving him, but they are not. On the contrary, they are only contributing to his carra of embarrassment another thing which, when his intellectual equilibrium has been re-established, he will find it necessary to explain.

The session of the Court of Enquiry yesterday was barren of sensational increst. Communder Wainwright was on the testimony of previous witnesses, that the chart upon which the Navy Department relied to show Admiral Schley in an unfavorable light was a compromise between navigators and was not relial accurate. It rather looks to an outsider as if Captain Lemiy were stringing out his presentment of the "case" with a view to wearing out the Court and rendering its members the reverse of eager to hear extended evidence on behalf of the appli-

Mr. Wu, Chinese Minister to this cou try, has contributed a hundred deliars to the Stone ransom fund. Mr. Wu is one of the ablest diplomats in Washington or any other capital.

Lord Kitchener reports five Boer co Gen. F. W. Kitchener, is in contact with some of them, and Gen. Bruce Hamilton is trying to take care of the remainder. Heavy fighting at Vryheid and elsewhere on British ground is momentarily expect-

FOREIGN TOPICS.

A writer in a recent number of "Le bered. In return for his magnificent be settled once for all that no such contributions to the glory of his ser-scheme can be consummated, and the marks of Paris, discusses an important marine craft. He maintains that the average torpeds boat sucht not to launch vice and his country he has been to viled, slandered, and mistepresented by one of those vessels an soon as the areas to ped bigat ought not to launch its projectile at a greater distance from the object of its attack than 200 metres. a ring in the navy envious of his land and jealous of his accomplishments.

That ring, after a bitter persecution of three years, of late has been "prosecuting," him with undisguised malice because of building up any American team never fall, so the torpeds to the navy fall, so the navy fall to the n

in regard to submarines, he writes that the American public. The ring has suf-fered a complete failure and collapse. It is a complete f

The Czar of Russia was vividly remind ed of his promise to put a stop to the productous increase of the armaments of the nations during his recent visit in France. The pro-Roer society in Paris tion that these in favor of mediation in the Transvaal war should sign their names to the poetleal petition on the postal cards and address them to the Czar at Complegue. Here is a free rendering of

Thou mighty Czur, who wars woulded end, Let bloom the hope which in The Hague took seed; Speak now the word that peace will send, Let France bring homage to a glorious

For home and kin brave burghers fight; Stop uncless bloodeded in the valuan ranks, And nations, freed from tyrants' might Will kins thy hand and offer heartfelf thanks. Will kiss thy hand and offer heartielt thanks. Though the Czar personally would be only too glad to help the poor Boers in their hopeless struggle against a more numerous fee, he is powerless to do so. He is at the mercy of the diplomacy which sims at an endless aggrandizement of empire. Manchuria is an example of this, While she promises the Powers to evacuate Marchuria, Russia actually makes evacuation impossible. Manchuria is needed for the continuation of her Siberian empire. She must assimilate this vast land, as through it must run the most important section of her great transcontinental line.

ontinental line.
As to the bright prospect of an era of peace things look darker than ever. Russia acts a poor example to other nations as to her armaments. Never in all her strength of her army and navy. with regard to helping a weaker nation against a mightler foe neither Russia r any other European Power would in terfere unless some signal advantage could be gained. Besides, what can be expected of a nation that has robbed Finland and Poland of their birthrights?

The official returns to the British Parllament show that in chancery there is er, assignor to National Roller and Ball-about £55,000,000, of which all but about bearing Company, Washington, D. C., veabout £55,000,000, of which all but about £1,100,000 is kept subject to the orders of

he is looking for and be present an John for it. He must say in effect: "I am John Biank. I have a claim against such a fund in your possession for so much, and my proofs are here. The difference between the Idea of the operation inculcated by the "estate agents" and the actual procedure is evident.

There are unclaimed states in England, however, and some of them are large—in the hundreds of thousands of pounds. These estates revert to the Crown only by illigation, which is expensive. In 1879 five Italians named Freedia recovered one such caract, valued before the litigation began at upward of £200,000, but they fought for eight years before the litigation began at upward of £200,000, but they fought for eight years before the Crown surrendered its litts. What the estate was worth at the end is not recorded.

Unchained bank deposits make up possibly another large amount of unowned woney in England, Occasionally advertisements appear referring to such deposits, and then it may be possible to obtain them on proof of ownership with comparative case. In winding up a Duolin bank some years ago these items were advertised: "Box containing diamonds and attacks of twelvy tedged by D. Andrew Hiske and George Jennings on December 2128. Box containing thirty-sine are theirs of plate some of them bearing a corront."

Presumably the heirs of the Bake and corront."

net."
summibly the heirs of D. Blake and Jennings obtained the first hox, but it became of the second." There was aing in the advertisement to attract estate agent. In 185 the representation of shareholders in the West Jorsey sty were advertised for in England to try dividuals of that society uncalled. 1722 But these are exceptional

A German chemist, Herr Busse, Hamburk, claims that he has discovered the moultish secret of making the two famous liqueurs, chartrense and benedictwo, and that he can, therefore, make real article four times cheaper than that which comes from France.

This is a claim for connoisseurs to decide, and they are going to have the opetunity, since the article is to be put For this purpose Herr Busse is now in

on, where he shows the merch the whole secret is in this unpromising form that two raw liqueurs will be sold. The dictine and chartrense made from it actually have to be home made be-the liqueurs which the French

meanis make are so strictly protected by law that it is Apparable to sell any spirits of other manufacture under this desigonly the ingredient herbs, all of which grow in Germany are to be bought of Herr Busse. They have to be distilled for twelve hours with spirits of wine, sugar and water to produce the liqueur, which it is asserted is no initiation, but exactly the same as that of La Grande

any it is the original, except that he spirit is a little raw and crude.

Here fluese assures his customers that f they will keep it bottled a year it rill could the fluest chartreuse and bene-

SOUTHERN LINES HOLD OUT.

Will Not Cense Issuing Special Rate Excursion Tickets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—An unsuccessful fort to induce the Southern railroads o stop issuing excursion tickets between at commercial centres, North and South, was made by the general passer ger agents of the trunk line railroads at ference in this city today. The railonds in the Southeastern Passenger Asso ciation had in operation nearly all last winter a round trip reduced rate between New Orleans and New York, via Washngton. Although the trunk lines refused o become a party to this reduction in rates, and exacted full fares between Washington and New York, the reduced rate was \$10 lower than the regular ound-trip fare between New, York and

The conference today was attended by nearly all of the members of the Trunk Line Passenger Committee and three repesentatives of the Southern roads, H. E. lardwicke, of the Southern rallway system; C. L. Stone, of the Louisville and Nashville, and A. H. Hansen, of the Hil-nois Central. The trunk line men asked that the practice of issuing excursion ckets between commercial centres either e discontinued or that such excursion rates be so regulated as not to affect regular commercial traffic. It was argued that the making of a reduced rate from New Orleans to New York by way of Wushington excited the jealousy of other intermediate competitive points, and arcused a demand for reduced fares in

The Southern railroad men stuck to their policy, however, and it was agreed to postpone the discussion until some future time. Commissioner I. P. Farmer as authorized, in the meantime, to appoint a sub-committee from the trunk ines to take up this matter with the Southern sub-committee.

SHIPBUILDING ACTIVE.

Many New Vessels Constructed During Past Month.

The Bureau of Navigation yesterday norning issued its monthly report, which shows that during the month of Sep-tember there were built in the United States 139 vests a, of 20,965 gross tues. Of these 84 were wood sailing vensels of \$,751 gross tons; 50 wood steam vessels, of 5,406 gross tons, and 5 steel steam vessels, of 5,968 gross tons.

The largest steel steam vessel iscluded in the above figures was the Denver, of 4.549 gross tons, built at Wilmington by the Harian & itellingsworth Company. The report also shows that one wooden sailing vessel of 7 gross tons was built in Porto Rico.

CURRENT PATENT ISSUE.

Rights Granted to Five Residents of Washington.

Patent rights were issued Tuesday, October 8, to the following residents of the District of Columbia: Henry H. Bliss, assignor to J. J. Jeffrey, Columbus, Ohio, manufacture of chain links; Paul von Baeckmann, spirometer; William J. Brew-

an exception will be made to this rule. No one can say with certainty what the future has in store. But at this time of peace, there is nothing to indicate a probable change. Our relations are friendly with both of the great European Powers mamed, and the desire in this country is that nothing should break those relations. Situated as we are now, for us to onter into an alliance with England against England would be downright diplomatic idiocy.

If we were quite confident that the above includes the whole story, we should immediately begin to congraturate Michael States are now, for us to aliy ourselves with any nation of Europe, it is impossible to say now where our interests would carry us. But we know that under present considered of our own interests without the help of the proposed convention provided at this time of war time of peace, the should see in countril canal, open to the this shoul at this time of war the chief chains, open to the they ships of all nations in time of peace, the should skept subject to the order of the court in cases now before it. This sam, known officially as 'dormant funds in the chief, which all but about £1,00.00 is kept subject to the order at the chief, who peace, and the chief, who countries the court in cases now before it. This sam, known officially as 'dormant funds in channels, the court in cases now before it. This sam, known officially as 'dormant funds in channels, the court in the sam, known officially as 'dormant funds in channels, the court in the subject to the court in the subject to the court in the should be down right. The land that it also the court in cases now before it. This sum, known officially as 'dormant funds in the current of the court in cases now before it. This sum, known officially a

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA. Major General Young, Commanding, Files His Annual Report.

Adjutant General Corbin yesterday made

at San Francisco. the great activity in this department by larial fever. reason of the shipment of troops to and

The following recapitulation is made of The following recapitulation is made of the troops received at San Francisco, and the disposition of the troops received: Troops received at San Francisco, from camps and stations in the United States, regular and volunteer, and United States, Marine Corpa. IN officers and 10,950 entisted men. From Philippines and points outside the United States, relieving volunteers and regulars, 1,950 officers, and 71,251 entisted men. Fotal, 1,206 officers, and N. W. cultisted men.

cellisted mea. Total, 1206 officers, and 38.25 cullisted mea.

The model camp at the Presidio was again used to shelter returning volunteers prior to muster-out of the service. Its scultary administration was similar to that of last year and was excellent in every detail. The health of the troops while encamped at the Presidio was good. The detention camp at the quarry on Angel Island was occupied on but one occasion during the year. Companies K and L. Eleventh Infantry, were quarantined there from April 20 to May 1, 390, on account of smallpox, which appeared while these troops were en rotte from Fort Metherson, Georgia, to San Francisco. Only two cases developed while they were in detention. There were no fatalities.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Williar Fish Paddock has decided to retire from the rectorship of St. An-frew's Church, Philadelphia, after an active service of thirty-eight years. Henry Savage Landor, artist, linguist I explorer, is described as "short and

Stephen W. Dorsey, ex-United States Senator, business man, and ranch owner, and of Star Route fame, was to have been examined in supplementary proceedings in a New York court on Saturday, but he failed to appear. The judgment was for \$2.00 upon notes given for borrowed money. Senator Dorsey has made his home in the West for many years.

Lord Roberts maintains his reputation s the most complimentary general in history. He appears as a kind of military anta Claus, showering medals, decora-President Roosevelt will attend the bl

entennial at New Haven October 19. Admiral Sampson has also accepted his in erve as a military escort during the visit of President Rossevelt. John D. Rockefeller occasionally use

the long-distance telephone when away from his New York office, but not for important business. For such purpose never uses the mails. There is wire from the office to his manuon rest Hill, Ohio, and the Standard Oil perator.

When Menzo Shaul, of Herkimer, N. Y. died he left \$21,000 to be divided among his third cousins, explaining that by third ousins he meant the children "of those ersons related to me as cousins," Three persons related to the account persons, from all parts of the United States, represented by forty-eight attorneys, are asking for a share in the cistate. They have been divided into four classes and the court will be called upon to decide which class is entitled to the residue of the estate after

NOT WISE TO INTERFERE.

Chaffee and Taft Must Settle Their

Dispute Themselves. After a careful consideration of General Chaffee's cablegram regarding his con-troversy with the civil courts of the Phil-ippines, the President yesterday determined not to interfere in the matter. Cablegrams to General Chaffee and Gov-erner Taft were sent from the War Deyesterday informing them of

esident's action and explaining that it was not considered necessary for the War Department here to interfere in matters affecting the government of the Philippines. The cablegram also directed General Chaffee and Governor Taft to consult regarding the matter, and suggested that they arrive at a proper basis for future conduct of Philippine affairs so that there will be no further trouble.

The idea of the President in declining to et upon General Chaffee's protest about the Supreme Court of the Philippines is-suing a writ of habeas corpus in the case of the soldier ordered deported is that the Government here should not inter-fere any more than absolutely necessary in the work of establishing a general gov-erament in the Philippines. It is considered very unfortunate that this trouble should have come up at this time, and the President is of the opinion that both Gen-eral Chaffee and Governor Taft can find a way to obviate such an occurrence in the future.

It is probable that General Chaffee and overnor Taft, after reaching a conclu-on, will cable the result of their confer-ce to the Secretary of War for his inermation and approval. Having agree on a plan by which matters relating to opon a pian by which matters relating to the military establishment will not be affected by the nctions of the Supreme Court of the Philippines, it is thought friction between the military and civil authorities will not again occur.

VALLEY FORGE. A Shaft in Memory of Washing.

ton's Men. An occasion of patriotic and national interest will be the dedication of the first monument erected to the heroic dead of Valley Forge by the General Society,

Daughters of the Revolution. This handsome obeliak of granite is fifty feet high, and at the base appear two bronze panels, one containing the seal of the society and the other representing a scene of camp life at Valley Forge. The inscription will read:

"To the Memory of the Soldiers of Washington's Army Who Sleep in Valley Forge." The original Colonial flag with thirteen stars, has been carved in the shaft

above the panels. The unveiling will take place on Oc-tober 19, and will be attended by a large

The unveiling will take place on October 19, and will be attended by a large number of Daughters of the Revolution from many States. The President and members of the Cabinet have been invited; also the Governors of the thirteen original States, and many distinguished representatives from patriotic organizations. A special train on the Pennsylvania Raliroad will leave Philadelphia for Betzwood at 12:39 p. m., and coaches will be in waiting at the latter place to convey guests to the site of the monument. The public is cordially invited.

This great work has been achieved by the society in two years time, and it is hoped that it may be an initial step toward a more fitting commemoration and preservation of this spot, whose historic significance is unique.

The beautiful country chosen by Washington for his famous encampment lies today in almost the same primitive condition as in the winter of 1777-78, and it seems the duty of the nation to thus preserve it. To this end a bill was preserve it. To this end a bill was preserve it. To this end a bill was presented to Congress in December last, asking that Valley Forge be made a mational reservation, and it is hoped that this worthy project may be realized in the near future. President McKinley was learnily in favor of this work of the Daughters of the Revolution, and had signear future. President McKinley was learnily in favor of this work of the Daughters of the Revolution, and had sis-nified his intention of being present at the dedicatory ceremonies. He had also prom-ised to sign the bill when passed by Con-

SURGEON GENERAL RETURNS. Dr. Sternberg Satisfied With Philip-

pine Health Conditions. Surgeon General Sternberg yesterday orning resumed his duties at the War Department after his return from an in spection tour in the Philippines, extend-ing over several months.

He speaks highly of the work of the public the annual report of Maj. Gen. Medical Department there, stating yester-Samuel B. M. Young, commanding the Department of California, embracing the the island are very satisfactory. He said States of California and Nevada, and the that certain portions of the Southern States of the United States devoted to In the report General Young meaks of than the lowland of the Philippines, having taken up the work when General Shafter retired on June 20, 1961, and of surprised to find computatively little ma-

"if the paddy fields along the line of or South Carolina there is no doubt it would be almost impossible for white men to live in their immediate vicinity on account of the severe forms of malarial ties," said General Sternberg, "Malarial fevers in the Philippines are nore prevalent on higher levels, but the summits of the mountains are as a rule

Speaking of typhoid fever among the troops, General Sternberg declared that the disease was more prevalent in camps in the United States during : a So American war than it has been in the Philippines.

The most serious disease which we

have to contend with," he added, "is entery, but where the troops are supp entery, but where the troops are supplied with pure water and are not exposed to the hardships of a hike the disease does not prevail. There is us doubt that as conditions become more favorable and the troops are provided with suitable barracks the mortality from this disease will be very much reduced. Fullmonary consumption is quite prevalent in the Philippiacs, and a considerable number of cases have developed among our soldiers. These cases are at once sent to be United States and are treated in the army sanimum at Fort Bayard. New Mexico. The plague continues to prevail to some The plague continues to prevail to some extent in Manila, the victims being Chi-

The plague continues to prevail to some extent in Manila, the victims being Chinese and Filipinos."

General Sternberg says he found the medical supply depots loaded with supplies for the sick and claims that the hospitals were in excellent condition. He remarked: "Certainly no troops of any country or in any part of the world have ever been so liberally supplied with everything necessary for the treatment and care of the sick."

The work of consolidating the Philippine bospitals has already begun and in the interest of economy the hospital ship Re, "of, has been given up. General Sternbert hinks the hospitals now in use are well scated and well adapted to the climate. He was unable to go to fleenguet for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is a suitable locality for a convalescent hospital, as the railroad to Dagupan had been washed away and the mountain trails were reported impassable. He thinks the question of using the mountain resort at Benguet cannot be determined until the road now being constructed to it by the Philippine Commission, is completed.

Reciprocity and Annexation (From the Philadelphia Ledger.)

tuba in order to force the movement for annexation would sully the American name. With respect to annoxation the attitude of the United States should be that interference. It is possible for the United States to make the commer-cial conditions in the Island Intelerable by a narrow, liliberal, and oppressive policy conditions from which there could be no excape save through annexation. The United States is bound by the highest senctions of bonor not to force annexation by this or any other course.

A New Departure.

(From the New York World.)
President Roosevelt has done excellently il in appointing ex-Governor Jones, of He made this selection because no Repub lican candidate of such eminent fitness was presented for the place. And he said in further explanation: "I am going to make such appointments as will make every Southerner respect the Republican party." This is a new departure, indeed.

CASUALTIES AT BALANGIGA.

General Chaffee Forwards a Detailed List of the Dend. War Department yesterday after-

noon received from General Chaffee, at Mantia, a cablegram giving the casualties among the American soldiers in the engagement at Balangiga, Samar, September 28. General Chaffee does not give the list of wounded, explaining that they will be reported as soon as received. The list of dead, together with their next of kin. as shown by the last muster roll, dated June 30, is an follows:

Sergt John P. Martin; next of kin, J. S. Martin, E Cleveland Avenue, Utica, V. Y. N. Y.
Sergt. James M. Randles; next of kin,
Mrs. S. Randles, Lonsdale, Tenn.
Corporal Henry J. Scherer; next of kin
not given, resided at 123 Seward Street.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Corporal Frank McCorporals

poral Frank McCormack; next of Michael McCormack, Gloucester, Artificer Joseph R. Marr; next of kin, Mrs. I. M. Stalcup, Patterson, Tenu.

Mrs. I. M. Stulcup, Patterson, Tenn.
Privates:
Joseph I. Godon; next of kin, Joseph T. Godon, Oswego, N. Y.
James Martin, next of kin, John Martin,
Horton, Kan.
John W. Aydelotte; next of kin, Mrs.
L. W. Aydelotte, Worthington, Ind.
Ryron Bent; next of kin not given, enlisted at Terre Haute, Ind.
Ell Fitageraid; next of kin, John Driscoll, Lawrence, Mass.
Charles E. Sterling; next of kin not
given, enlisted at Syracuse, N. Y.
Robert Sproull; next of kin, Harry
Sproull, Vil Ginter Street, San Antonio,
Tex.

Sproull, Nil Ginter Street, San Antonio, Tex.,
John H. Miller; next of kin, Mrs. An-nie Miller, Moberly, Mo.
Richard Long; next of kin, Berthold De-Linde, a private in the regular army; Long's aidress. Cleveland, Ohlo, Joseph Turner; next of kin, James Tur-ner, Parsons, Pa.
Gastav Schultzler; next of kin, Mrs. S.
E. Schultzler, 66: Thirteenth Street, Mil-wanker.

E. Schuitzler, 66: Thirteenth Street, Milwanker.

Proai Peters; next of kin, Edward
Peters, Schnectady, N. Y.
Leonard P. Schley, next of kin, William F. Schley, Fort Deposit, Ala.
James F. McDermett; next of kin,
Bridget Carroll, East Boston, Mass.
Charles E. Davis; next of kin, John
Green, Trenton, N. J.
John Wannebe; next of kin, Ole Wannebo, Washburn, Wis,
Joseph J. Schnitzler; name not on the
rolls.
Joseph O. Kleinhample; next of kin,
Frank Baker, Wahpeton, N. D.
Robert L. Booth; next of kin, Mrs. F.
E. Strong, Manistee.
Guy C. Dennis; next of kin not given;
enlisted Fort Ontarlo, N. Y.
John D. Armani, and Litto Armani;
next of kin, James H. Rose, Salvay, N. Y.
George Bony; next of kin, Charlle
McCanley, 400; Colerain Avenue, Cincinnati.
James L. Cain; next of kin, William W.

nati.

James L. Cain; next of kin, William W.
Cain, Jollytown, Pa.
Frank Vobayda; next of kin, Matt
Vobayda, Conway, N. D.
Charles Powers; next of kin, Richard
Powers, 50 East Seneca Street, Oswego,

Died from wounds received in action;

Died from wounds received in action;
Corporal Thomas E. Baird; next of
kin. Urbanus Bnird; residence unknown;
originally enlisted at Pittshurg, Ta.
Privates:
Christ F. Recard; next of kin. Mattle
Recard, Peru, Kan.
Floyd J. Shoemaker; next of kin, Jos
Shoemaker, Watkins, N. Y.
Missing-Bodies probably burned when
the insurgents descried town:
Musician John L. Covington; next of
kin, Thomas Miller, Wichita Falls, Tex.
Privates: Privates: Patrick J. Bobbins; next of kin not

Patrick J. Bobbins; next of kin not given, enlisted Bostom.

Jerry J. Drissoll; next of kin, John Driscoll, Lawrence, Mass.

August F. Torczeng, next of kin, Torczeng, Syracuse, N. Y.
Christian S. Williams; next of kin, Mary Muncy, Camastota, N. Y.
Claude S. Wingo; next of kin, Della A.
Wingo, Carrollton County, Ga.
Harry Wright; private of the Hospital Corps, not on company rolls.

The names given by General Chaffee of Privates Joseph I. Godon, Gustave Schultzier, and John Wannebo, are said by the War Department to be subject to correction. correction.

In his despatch to the War Department-General Chaffee includes the following casualties among the soldiers stationed at Basoy, Samar, September 1: Corporal John L. Weisz, Company G, Ninth Infantry; Private Charles C, McManius, Company G, Ninth Infantry.

WILL VISIT INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Assistant Secretary Ryan Departs for an Extended Western Trip. Thomas Ryan, First Assistant Secretary of the Interior, left Washington yesterday for an extended trip to the Western States and Territories. Judge Ryan expects to be gone for some time, and dur-ing his itinerary will visit a number of

RIGHT TO SELECT HOMESTEADS. Involved in Pending Application in

the Interior Department. The cases of the Kern Cil Company va Clark and the Gray Eagle Mining Com-pany vs. Clark were heard on review yesterday at the Interior Department, the department having rendered a decision last week. The cases come up on the application of Clark, who claims the right to mestend lands under the act of June 4, 1897.

His right of selection is contested by a number of people who claim the lands selected by him to be mineral, on acunt of recent oil discoveries. The tands The active attorneys on either side are Jeff Chandler, Shirley Ward, of Loss Angeles; Senator Thurston, of Nebraska; Mr. Kirkenbach, of Bakefield, Cal.; J. S. Chapman, of Los Angeles, and Frank Short, of Fresno, Cal.

CANNOT RECTIFY OFFENCE.

Sixty Thousand Books With Coin Imprints Evidently Distributed.

The manager of a Boston book concern-called on H. A. Taylor, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, yesterday in regard to a request which the Boston firm recentreceived from the officials of the United States Secret Service to destroy certain plates, the imprints of which, representing coins of the United States, appeared in an edition of school books issued by the

The manager of the firm called to assure the Chief of the Secret Service, who is out of town, that his firm was not aware of the fact that it was trespossing on United States statutes by publishing imprints of nited States coins. He said to Mr. Tay-

arious places of destination.
As the Chief of the Secret Servi w renested the firm to destroy the plates, the quested the firm to destroy the plates, the representative of the concern said he would at once compty with the order. But he also stated that it would be almost impossible to make a search for the 60.00) books and cover up the page which bears the impriate of the colo.

Mr. Taylor advised the Boston man to consult with the Chief of the Secret Service when he returns to the city.

(From the Brooklyn Eagle.)
The Democratic party has been the parof tariff reform and is free to lead in the campaign for reciprocity and for the lowering of the tariff barriers to make the continued expension of our trade einier.
It is not handleapped by the presence in
its councils of influential protectionses
who are nowilling to surrounder a simile

(From the Chicago Record-Herald.) What Pennsylvania needs is an infusion of the vigorous and strenuous Puritanism that is lest typified in the personality of Theodore Rooseveit—the kind that will not meekly submit to political plunder, corruption, and misrule.

A Prediction.

(From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.) The conditions are not Democratic in 1901 in any part of the country outside of a few Southern States.